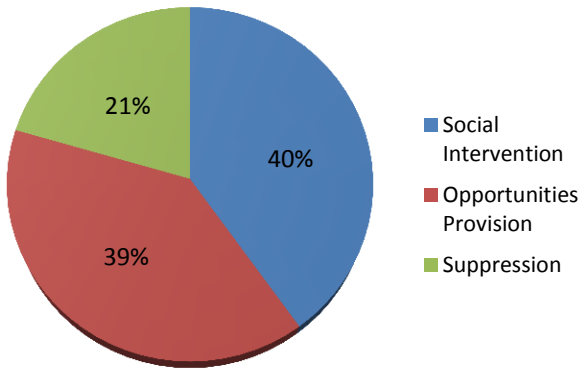


New Bedford Shannon CSI, 2015

Funded Partners: Bristol County Sheriff's Office, Bristol County District Attorney's Office, New Bedford Health, New Bedford Police, H.O.P.E Collaborative, Inter-Church Council of Greater New Bedford, Positive Action Against Chemical Addiction

This initiative is funded by the Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety and Security, Office of Grants and Research, Justice and Prevention Division, Daniel Bennett, Secretary

**Figure 1. New Bedford Shannon CSI
2015 Funding Allocation: \$592,937**



Highlights of Shannon Participants:

Funded Population:

- 8 funded programs
- 359 youth served
 - 132 known to be gang-involved or proven-risk

Employment/Education:

- 134 participated in education programs
- 12 had subsidized summer employment

Law Enforcement/Courts and Prosecution:

- 219 hotspot patrols completed
- 20 gang members or high impact players arrested
- 5 weapons seized during Shannon operations
- 143 reentry participants

Personal Development:

- 124 received case management
- 21 received mental health counseling
- 64 participated in community service
- 1400 street outreach contacts with youth
 - 66 were connected to case management

Community Gang Problem: There is a growing presence of gangs in New Bedford with a large proportion of gang violence stemming from local gang members associating with nationally-affiliated gangs including The Crips, Blood Street Gangs, Gangster Disciples, and Maniac Latin Disciples. The New Bedford Gang Unit and other law enforcement agencies have identified at least 18 gangs/criminal organizations in the city. Additionally, female gang membership is on the rise. The main criminal activities in New Bedford are assaults, robberies, narcotics violations, firearms violations and witness intimidation.

Shannon Strategy: In 2015, New Bedford received \$592,937 in Shannon CSI funding to integrate the police department's outreach and case management functions with the clinical support of community partners to address gang and youth violence. Through collaboration, coordination and optimizing resources, New Bedford aims to provide intensive services to a focused cohort of high-risk youth. As Figure 2 shows, over the past five years of Shannon CSI funding, New Bedford has experienced declines in arrests for aggravated assaults, simple assaults, and robberies for youth ages 14-24 years.

Figure 2. New Bedford Violent Arrestees, Ages 14-24

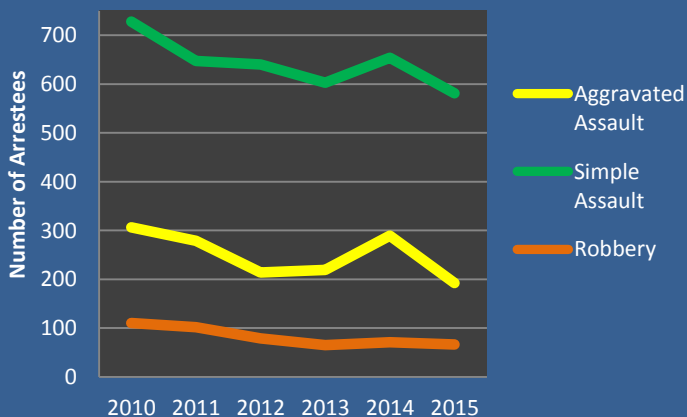
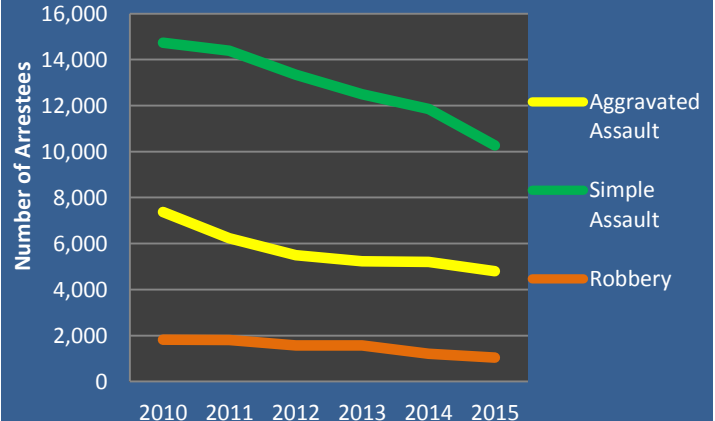


Figure 3. MA Violent Arrestees, Ages 14-24



Community Risk Factors

Each community receiving Shannon CSI funds must demonstrate a need for funding based on a high number of risk factors present in the community which perpetuates youth and gang violence. Over one fifth of New Bedford's population lives in poverty, more than double the state rate of 11.4%. More than half of the public school population is defined as economically disadvantaged. Similarly, the four-year dropout rate is 20%, almost four times the state dropout rate of 5.1%. Given these community level risk factors, the successful transition of many New Bedford youth into adulthood is challenging compared to other non-disadvantaged communities.

Table 1. New Bedford Risk Factors, 2015

	New Bedford	State
Poverty/ Unemployment		
Poverty ^a	23.5%	11.4%
Economically Disadvantaged ^b	55.6%	26.3%
Unemployment rate	8.0%	4.6%
Education/ School Performance		
Graduation rate	57.9%	87.3%
Dropout rate	20.0%	5.1%
ELL Students	10.8%	8.5%
Suspension rate	5.7%	2.9%
Bachelor's Degree (25+)	15.0%	39.4%
Total population (2014 estimate)	94,845	6,745,408
Total public school population (2014-2015)	12,565	955,844

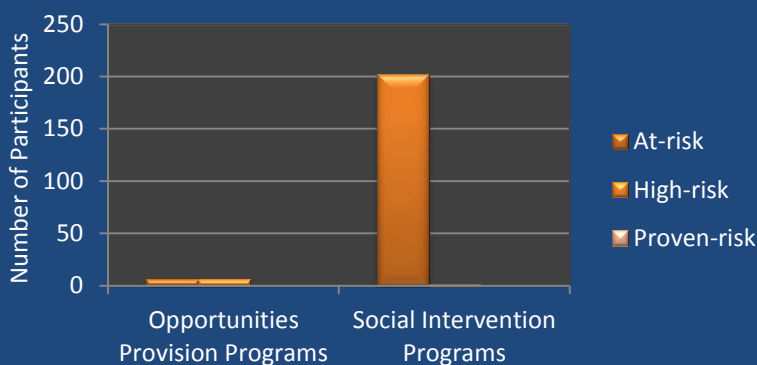
^aAs defined by the US Census Bureau

www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/overview/measure.html

^bAs defined by the MA Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

<http://www.doe.mass.edu/infoservices/data/ed.html>

Figure 4. Number and Risk Level of New Bedford Shannon Participants by Comprehensive Gang Model Strategy Area



Individual Risk Level Definitions

At-risk youth are in danger of engaging in risky behaviors because of the presence of risk factors in their environment (either home or community). These factors include but are not limited to: lack of healthy role models; poor community education outcomes; high rates of community substance abuse; high rates of community violence; and high unemployment and/or poverty rates.

High-risk youth are exposed to similar risk factors as at-risk youth, and are exposed to additional factors such as school failure or early school leaving; substance abuse; court involvement; witnessing violence; or violent victimization.

Proven-risk youth are identified as those youth being perpetrators or victims of shooting or stabbing violence.

Overview: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Comprehensive Gang Model

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts's Shannon Community Safety Initiative (CSI) is modeled after the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP) Comprehensive Gang Model (CGM). The CGM is a multi-sector approach to addressing a community's gang and youth violence problem. After completing a needs assessment, communities assemble a steering committee which uses data to develop strategies in the following five areas:

- **Social intervention programs** for gang involved and proven risk youth include street outreach and case management. These programs reach out and act as links to gang-involved youth, their families, and other traditional social service providers. For high risk youth and at-risk youth, social intervention programs can include drop-in recreation, positive youth development, and other mechanisms to reach young people and connect them to positive adults and constructive activities.
- **Suppression programs** include close supervision or monitoring of gang involved youth and other high impact players by police, prosecutors, probation officers, and other officers of the court. These programs include hotspot patrols, law enforcement home visits, ride-alongs, re-entry, and special prosecutors.
- **Opportunity provision programs** provide education, training, and employment programs for gang involved youth and young people at high risk for youth violence and gang involvement.
- **Organizational change** is the development and implementation of policies and procedures that result in the most effective use of available and potential resources, within and across agencies, to better address the gang problem.
- **Community mobilization** includes educating the community about gang and youth violence trends in their city or neighborhood and involving them in strategies to confront the problem.